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Natural and Statistical view, or, picture of Cincinnati and the Miami country, illustrated by maps. With an Appendix, containing observations on the late Earth-quakes, the Aurora Borealis, and the South West wind. By Daniel Drake: Cincinnati, printed by Looker and Wallace, 1815. 12 mo. pp. 251.

We have perused this work with much satisfaction. The fine country which it describes, has generally furnished a theme for vague declamation, and extravagant praise. Its natural advantages are so considerable, and its prosperity so rapid, that even a just picture of it would appear like flattery. Though a very favourable, it is a fairer delineation, than any we have seen of the Western country; its advantages are displayed without concealment of its defects, and as a general description, it will be valuable to those who wish to form a correct idea of that region. Its geographical, civil, physical and progressive state, are described with judgment and intelligence; and an account of its soil, climate and productions, are given in sufficient detail for all the purposes of common inquiry.

In looking at the map of those vast plains, between the sources of the Missouri and the Mississippi, and the Mountains of the Atlantick sea coast; and imagining them covered with a population free and civilized, which will probably happen in the course of another century; the mind is lost in reverie, on the immensity of the subject. One reflection must strike every one: the English Language and the Christian faith are destined to be spoken and professed by a larger portion of mankind, than ever yet expressed themselves in any one language, or ever worshipped under any one form of religion. Here will be a contrast to the population of Asia, as numerous as that, yet enjoying freedom, civilization, a beneficent religion, and all the stores of science and learning. These future states may go on in security, multiplying their riches by their industry, and enjoying all the refinements of civilization, without fear of any external invader. There will be no store-house of barbarians in the North, to ravage their fortunate country; and if they can avoid civil war among themselves, they will have no other war to fear. But we must abandon these excursions into futurity, to take up the work before us.

Dr. Drake commences his work with a description of the Ohio River ; this we shall extract, and also his general description of North America, from the fourth section, which treats of the climate : both passages are interesting, and furnish a fair specimen of his style, and his talent for description and generalizing.

“ *The river Ohio* is formed by the union of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburgh, in latitude (according to Mr. de Ferrer) $40^{\circ} 26' 15''$ north, and in longitude from Washington $2^{\circ} 56'$ west. It passes, for a short distance, through the state of Pennsylvania, and then constitutes the line of division between the states of Virginia and Kentucky on the south, and the state of Ohio, the Indiana and Illinois Territories on the north. In latitude $37^{\circ} 00' 21''$ north, and longitude $11^{\circ} 56' 22''$ west (from the mean observations of Ellicot and de Ferrer) it joins the Mississippi, having meandered in a west-south-west course upwards of 900 miles. The Allegheny, however, which, at its origin in the mountains of that name, interlocks with the Susquehanna and Genessee, and whose length may be estimated at 300 miles, is to be regarded as the Ohio under another name, making the entire length of this great river upwards of 1200 miles—almost three times the length of the Susquehanna, including the Chesapeake Bay, and four times the length of either the Potomack, Delaware, Hudson or Connecticut river. Its width, at Cincinnati, which is nearly equidistant from Pittsburgh and its confluence with the Mississippi, is 534 yards ; which may be assumed as its mean breadth. Its annual range from low to high water, at the same place, is about 50 feet ; the extreme range nearly 10 feet more. When lowest, it may be forded in several places above Louisville. The greatest depressions are generally in August, September and October ; the greatest rises in December, March, May and June. Its mean annual temperature, 8 inches beneath the surface, at Cincinnati, is nearly 56 degrees, its greatest summer heat 82 degrees, and its lowest winter heat, 32 degrees. Near Pittsburgh, it is almost every winter frozen over for several weeks ; this has even been the case for more than 400 miles below that town. Generally, the navigation upwards is suspended by floating ice, during eight or ten weeks of the winter. Its current, when of a mean height, is estimated at three miles an hour ; when higher,

and rising, it is more ; when very low, it does not exceed two miles. Its valley has the medium breadth of one mile ; in some places it is contracted to half that width, and in others, as at the junction of the tributary streams, expanded to a mile and a half, or two miles.

“ It is generally serpentine, and presents to the eye of the voyager an uniform succession of hills and declivities, which display in spring, the blooming elegance of a luxuriant garden ; in summer, the rich verdure of a lofty and boundless forest ; and in autumn, a splendid tissue of green, gold, and crimson foliage. In winter, an occasional precipice, with a brow overhung by red cedars, exhibits considerable grandeur—but variety and sublimity are not predominant features of this scenery ; and the pleasure it affords to the traveller of taste, is chiefly referable to its beauty, freshness and tranquillity.”

“ The Ohio contains about a hundred islands,* or one for every nine miles. In a space of one hundred miles, however, between the states of Kentucky and Ohio, there are none. A few of these islands are cultivated ; many are too small and barren for advantageous improvement, and a large proportion are liable to occasional inundation. They form no serious obstruction to the navigation of the river, except in low water, when the bars and ripples connected with them, are some what dangerous.”

“ *North-America* is traversed by two ranges of high mountains—the Allegheny and Chippewan. They are found near the eastern and western sides of the continent, widely separated ; but resemble each other in diverging from the meridian, in opposite directions, at the same angle—in lying about equal distances from the Atlantick and Pacifick oceans—and in preserving, throughout their whole extent, a parallelism with the coast, to which they are respectively contiguous. The western, or Chippewan range, is the highest and most extensive ; originating near the arctic circle, and spreading into elevated table land in Mexico. The Alleghenies commence immediately south of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, in the 48th degree of north latitude ; and are lost in the 34th or 35th degree, between the state of Georgia and the Mississippi river. In the latitude of Cincinnati, these ranges are about 25°, or 1300 miles asunder. The intermediate country is bounded on the south by the

* See Cramer's Navigator.

Gulph of Mexico, and on the north by a chain of lakes stretching to the north-west, from the 42d to the 60th degree of latitude.

“From this arrangement of mountains and lakes, results a division of North-America into several great regions : 1. The mountainous, consisting of two distinct and distant ranges ; neither of them so high as to be covered with snow in the summer. 2. The western maritime, lying along the Pacifick ocean. 3. The eastern maritime, extending from the Alleghenies to the Atlantick ocean, and naturally divisible into three sections—the northern, middle, and southern. The rivers of the first, run nearly from north to south ; those of the second and third, from north-west to south-east, leaving the mountains at right angles. 4. The lakes, and immense wilderness situated beyond them. 5. The valley or basin of the Mississippi, bounded on the west, east, and north, by the regions just named. Being thus surrounded, the climate of this extensive tract must necessarily participate of all those which are adjacent. The mountain districts produce some of its peculiarities ; but more are perhaps attributable to the region of snow, and ice, and half frozen lakes, in the north.

“Considered without reference to the others, the central or Mississippi district, may be characterized as a plain from 800 to 1000 feet above the ocean—depressed in the middle from north to south—cut in various directions into numerous vallies, by streams of every width—generally covered with trees in the eastern, and with herbaceous plants in the western parts—arid and rolling in the south-east ; dry and level in the west ; marshy to the north, and wet to the south.”

The result of the meteorological observations, proves that the climate of Ohio, like that of the Atlantick States, is subject to great and sudden changes and violent extremes : the thermometer is found on the average to descend twice below 0 every winter at Cincinnati ; and to be at 90 fourteen days in each summer. The spring, as in every other part of North-America, is variable and capricious : the process of vegetation commences six weeks later at some seasons than at others, and if it begins in February, as from the latitude of the country it should do, it is commonly suspended, by the intervention of cold, and vegetation will remain stationary for weeks. This evil is felt in a greater

or less degree in all parts of the United States. It is the greatest evil of our climate, and one we can never escape from; although the climate on the average will necessarily be ameliorated by the destruction of the forests, and the cultivation of the soil. The whole of the section on climate, is valuable; we shall extract from it his account of the South-West wind, the Humidity, and the Indian Summer.

“*The south-west.*—This wind, which, as we have just seen, prevails on the Ohio three fourths of the year, exhibits two different characters, or is divisible into two varieties—the *humid* and the *arid*. The former of these is characterized by prevailing throughout the night; by generally continuing two or three days after its commencement; by alternating with the north-east wind; by sinking the barometer more than any other ærial current; and by always causing clouds, and generally rain, which is often profuse. The arid south-west commences between sun-rise and 10 o'clock in the morning. It is at first very gentle, and increases in force with the progress of the day, until 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening, when it begins to subside. About sun-set it ceases, and the succeeding night is clear and serene. This is the predominant wind in the hottest and driest weather, with which indeed it is identified in the mind of every observer in this country. Its prevalence, in comparison with the other variety, is perhaps as eight or ten to one. It is seldom attended with an atmosphere altogether cloudless, but never produces any other form of rain than a thunder shower. It sinks the barometer less than the humid south-west, but raises the thermometer higher than any other wind. It is not known whether at present it prevails more or less than upon the first settlement of the western states.”*

“*Humidity.*—The fogs of the Ohio and its tributary streams are most common from May to October, inclusively. They are generally succeeded by fair and hot days, and are seldom seen in cloudy or windy mornings. They are too dense to admit the view from one side of the Ohio to the other; but generally suffer dissipation before eight o'clock. In winter they are occasionally seen and admired under the name of *visible vapour*. When of this kind, they arise to a great

* For some remarks on Mr. Volney's theory of this wind, see Appendix, No. II.

height, in dense and circumscribed columns. The thermometer is on these occasions, for the most part, at or below cipher ; or at least the air is much colder than the water.

"The dew, in the woody vallies of this country, is so copious in the summer and early autumn, as to be felt before sun-set. In the course of the night it sprinkles from the leaves like drops of rain ; but in more elevated and open situations, its quantity is much less.

"Mr. Ellicot* has pronounced the country between the Ohio and lake Erie, to be moister than the Atlantick states. His observations, however, were made in the depths of the forest, and cannot therefore be compared with those made in a settled country. It is said that iron and brass become tarnished in a shorter time at Cincinnati than in Pennsylvania ; but the difference, I apprehend, is not very great. There is no difficulty at this place in keeping surgeons' instruments from rusting ; linen well dried, and kept in drawers, may afterwards be used with as little airing as in the eastern states ; and musquetoës along the Ohio are uncommon. The summer of 1814 formed an exception to this statement. During that rainy season, most of the books in the libraries of the town, and dried specimens of plants kept in a close herbarium, for the first time became more or less mouldy, and musquetoës were numerous for many weeks. Upon the whole, the diminution of moisture which follows the clearing and cultivation of our wood lands, is such, as to support the conclusion, that when the country shall be extensively opened, its atmosphere will become as dry as any part of the Union."

"*Indian Summer.*—In the autumn of every year, we have a period to which this appellation is affixed. It generally succeeds to rain or snow, and severe frost ; beginning in October or November, and continuing for two or three weeks, with an occasional storm. But the atmosphere is, for the most part, dry, serene and smoky, through which the sun and moon exhibit in the morning and evening a face of darkened crimson. The verdure of the forest fades away, or passes into the countles varieties of brown, red and yellow, which give to the surrounding scenery a dull and sombre aspect. The occurrence of rain, with a north-west wind, at length suddenly dispels the gloom, strips the wood of its remaining foli-

* Philosophical Transactions, vol. iv.

age, and introduces winter, with a transparent and cheering atmosphere.

“The effect of this peculiar atmosphere on hypocondriacks, though less in degree, is similar to that produced by the November fogs of Great Britain.

“The cause of this smokiness is supposed to be the conflagration, by the Indians, of withered grass and herbs on the extensive prairies to the north-west, and hence perhaps the name of the season.”

We have never heard that this peculiarity of our climate, called the *Indian Summer*, affected hypocondriacks among us in this quarter, in the way here described. It is generally, we believe, considered as mild and agreeable. The manner of accounting for it by the conflagration of the prairies, is not entirely satisfactory. The humidity of the Western country, Dr. Drake thinks, will be lessened when the country is cleared of its forests, and there can be no doubt of this result, which however is only desirable to a certain extent; for the greatest evil which the Western country has to dread hereafter, is excessive drought. The prospective wisdom of those states, should be particularly attentive to guard, as far as possible, against this effect. Take the author's account of the south-west wind, which prevails during the spring and summer two thirds of the time; consider the plan of that country, a plain of immense extent, intersected by rivers, which flow from one to three hundred feet below the surface. Dense forests now protect the fountains of the rivers, the brooks and springs from the sun; when these forests are destroyed, a large portion of these springs and rivulets will be dried up: there are no mountains to condense the clouds, and furnish supplies from their sides. The winds from the western quarter, blended with the south or the north, prevail more than half the year; when these plains are cleared of the forests, and cultivated, it seems inevitable, that the country should be exposed to the most severe droughts; the *arid* south-west, will then pass over the country, withering and suffocating like a *sirocco*. General Andreossi, in his account of the Canal of Languedoc, states the increased evil of late years, that has arisen in France, from the destruction of the forests in the mountains, which protected the sources of the streams, by which means, the rivers have now become torrents, impetuous and destructive in winter, and presenting only beds of

sand in summer. The gradual effect, if not counteracted, would be to reduce the country to sterility. How much more is this to be dreaded in a country of such extent, as that between the Allegheny, and the Chippewan mountains, with no intervening hills of height, sufficient to arrest the passage of these winds. The Government should select some spots from whence the most important streams originate, and mark out a certain portion of contiguous territory, never to be alienated or stripped of its forests. This would at once provide perpetual supplies of timber, and protect the precious fountains of the rivers.

One chapter is devoted to an account of the antiquities of the Ohio, which the author regrets is so imperfect, although it contains all the principal facts which are now known; and from the objects that have been discovered in digging, it is evident, that these works were raised by an uncivilized people, though with different habits, from the present savages of that country.—We see no evidence that they were more civilized, for the mere construction of these works is no evidence of greater talent or civilization. Their history seems now involved in impenetrable obscurity. It seems most probable that they were constructed by emigrants from Mexico, who may have been so much weakened in numbers by some fatal epidemick, as to be obliged to cede the woods to their original tenants, and retreat back across the Mississippi, or were perhaps wholly cut off. But as all the objects found in these works, shew that they were constructed by some uncivilized tribes, our curiosity about their history is very much lessened. We give the conclusion of the chapter.

“Such are a few of the more extensive or curious vestiges of former population in the Miami country. They might be received as specimens of all that our state contains, were not those of the Muskingum and Sciota, from report, still more striking and complicated. A full and interesting description of what Marietta affords, may be found in the tour of the reverend Mr. Harris; but the others have only been mentioned incidentally. In consequence of this, I am induced to offer the following notice of one that I have superficially examined, although it lies beyond the boundaries of the Miami country. It is situated ten miles from Chillicothe, on one of the steep and elevated ridges of Paint-creek, under topographical circumstances which will

be sufficiently understood, by recollecting those of the fortification last described. The wall, which had been conducted along the verge of the hill, is by estimation about a mile and a half in length. It was formed entirely of undressed freestone, brought chiefly from the streams 250 feet below, and laid up without mortar or cement of any sort. It is now, like all the walls of a similar kind which have been discovered in the western country, in a state of ruin. It exhibits the appearance of having been shaken down by an earthquake, not a single stone being found upon another, in such a manner as to indicate *that* to have been its situation in the wall. In several places there are openings, immediately opposite which, inside, lie piles of stone. In a few spots, the stones are coloured by the action of fire—are larger in quantity; and have, blended with them, lumps of cinder resembling that produced in a smith's forge. The surrounding region is abundant in iron ore; and the inhabitants tell of excavations, which they suppose to have been formerly made in search of that mineral. However this may be, it is certain that the vestiges of a great population are still discernible in the valley of Paint-creek; and that, upon the whole, there is perhaps no spot in the state of Ohio, better calculated for successful researches into the ancient condition of this country.

“ I shall conclude these imperfect descriptions, with the following general observations.

“ 1. The Lakes, and the Gulph of Mexico, appear to be the northern and southern boundaries of the region containing these ancient works. M'Kenzie does not mention them, in his voyages and travels to the north-west through the Lakes; but Bartram saw them in various places in Georgia and Florida. Between the Ohio and the Gulph, they appear to be much fewer than between that river and the Lakes. As to their north latitude, 43° may perhaps be the limit. On the east, they are bounded by the Alleghenies; on the west, they extend to the Pacifick ocean; but are found of the greatest magnitude and grandeur in some of the southern provinces of Mexico. From that country, indeed, they seem to decrease in size, beauty and regularity, in a ratio corresponding directly to the distance.

“ 2. They are generally found in the vallies of the larger streams; and on the most elevated plains or terraces, which are provincially termed the second and third banks, count-

ing from the river. The first or lowest, which is also the most recently formed, along many of our streams suffers occasional inundation. When some of the works in this country were erected, these new alluvions might not have been formed, or were perhaps liable to *annual* submersion.

“ 3. The forests, over these remains, exhibit no appearances of more recent growth, than in other parts. Trees, several hundred years old, are in many places seen growing out of the ruins of others, which appear to have been of equal size.

“ For what purpose were these works erected ? It must have been obvious to the reader, that most of those which have been indicated, were for defence. What are situated on hills, were perhaps, without exception, of this kind. Concerning some of the valley-remains, there are grounds for a different opinion. Those at Cincinnati, for example, exhibit so few of the characteristicks of a defensive work, that General Wayne, upon attentively surveying them in 1794, was of opinion that they were not designed for that purpose. It was from the examination of valley-works only, that Bishop Madison was led to deny, that the remains of the western country were ever intended for defence ; and to conclude that they were enclosures for permanent residence.* It would be precipitate to assert, that the relicks found in the vallies were for this purpose ; and those of the uplands for defence. But while it is certain that the latter were military posts, it seems highly probable that the former were for ordinary abode in times of peace. They were towns, and the seats of chiefs, whose perishable parts have crumbled into earth, and disappeared with the generations which formed them. Many of them might have been calculated for defence, as well as habitation ; but the latter must have been the chief purpose for which they were erected. On the contrary, the hill-constructions, which are generally in the strongest military positions of the coun-

* It can detract nothing from the reputation of this respectable scholar, but must be regarded as confirming his hypothesis, to remark, that it is the same as that suggested by Dr. Thomas Mollyneux, concerning a part of the Danish antiquities of Ireland ; in a Discourse published in 1725.

try, were designed solely for defence, in open and vigorous war.*

“All the mounds were, I suspect, burying places; but they probably had, as such, various grades and kinds of distinction. Not many of them could have been for publick use. In the Miami country, at least, they are too small to have served for the mass of the population, at the period when they were erected. Had they been composed entirely of bones, they must have been extended beyond their present size by a single generation. But most of them contain very few bones. They were, perhaps, exclusively the tumuli and monuments of distinguished persons or families. At the same time, the larger might have served for the sites of temples; like the pyramids of the Toultecs and Aztecs in Mexico, as described by Humboldt.

“Are these vestiges referable to a nation which has suffered expulsion from this part of the continent, and become extinct, or to the ancestors of the existing Indian tribes? Professor Barton, whose knowledge of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country exceeds that of any other man, originally entertained the former of these opinions. He conceived that the Toultecs, a nation which the hieroglyphical annals of Mexico represent to have migrated across the continent from north to south, in the sixth and seventh centuries, were the people who constructed these remains. In the year 1805, Mr. Harris appeared as the advocate of a similar hypothesis; but previous to this period, the professor seems to have changed his early opinions, and in 1796 expressed his conviction, that throughout the whole of North America, there had once been a much more numerous and civilized population than what existed when the interior was first explored by the Europeans; and which has degenerated into the present savage hordes. To this position, Dr. Williamson and Mr. Breckenridge have recently lent their support, and have given to it a high degree of plausibility. In the course of some inquiries into the ancient works of the Miami country, I have found nothing adverse to the supposition of the Professor; but several facts

* This article was written before I had seen or even heard of that interesting chapter in the “Views of Louisiana,” where the ingenious author, Mr. Breckenridge, has much more fully and ably supported a similar opinion, the suggestion of which was first made by Professor Barton.

have appeared in its support. Of these, the only one which I shall mention is the existence, in the larger mounds, of fragments of earthen ware, which have in their composition a perfect identity with that fabricated since the discovery of America, even up to the present time, by many of the tribes low on the Mississippi. A single fact cannot establish a theory; but upon viewing this discovery, in conjunction with what has been written by the ingenious authors just cited, it must, I think, be acknowledged, that this hypothesis is rendered more plausible than any other."

It may be recollected that *Ashe's Travels* was one of the worthy authorities for the libels of the *Quarterly Review*; from the gross ignorance and absurdity of the book, we doubted if he had ever been in this country; but we found some account of him in a note, where the author is speaking of the fossil bones discovered in this region, and we copy it for the edification of those who have perused those travels, or the *Quarterly Review*.

"In the years 1802 and 3, Dr. William Goforth, with an ardour of curiosity that deserved a better reward than awaited his exertions, dug up at this place, and transported to Cincinnati, several waggon loads of these bones. They were, by the Doctor and George Turner, one of the members of the American Philosophical Society, examined attentively, and supposed to be the remains of no less than six nondescript quadrupeds, most of them gigantick! Among the rest, some of the bones of the rhinoceros were thought to be ascertained. Judge Turner made accurate drawings of the most curious of these fossils, but has been so unfortunate as to lose them.

"In the spring of the year 1803, the Doctor formed a design of transporting these bones to the Atlantick states. They reached Pittsburgh, and were there stored. Early in 1806, Professor Barton made an application to purchase them; but at that time they had attracted the attention of a foreign swindler, named *Thomas Arville*, alias *Ashe*, who obtained permission of the owner to ship them to Europe for exhibition; since which they have not been heard of. To this personal injury of a worthy individual, the miscreant has since added a libel on the American people, and a gross insult to the British nation, by the publication of a book of travels, redundant in the most puerile and malicious falsehoods."

If we should say that sound policy on the part of the State of Ohio, would now lead them rather to discourage than promote emigration to their territory ; that they have now a sufficient population, to stock their whole country in a few years ; that it would be wiser to commence now to fix their habits, institutions and character, by the force of custom and fellowship, on a sedentary population gradually advancing its numbers, without extraneous aid, than to have its whole surface agitated by the impetuous flood of emigration ; if we should say that this would conduce more to the consistence and solidity of the State, than the promiscuous introduction of new settlers, we should no doubt find that we were talking to land speculators, and not to statesmen. We have alluded to this topick however, only to suggest to the author, that in the next edition of his work he might add a very interesting chapter, in describing minutely the process of the new settlers, from their first entrance into the forest, till the farm and the village make their appearance. This is a state of things almost peculiar to this country ; highly characteristick and picturesque in its details. The emigrants from various parts of the United States as well as from Europe, proceed to their place of settlement, uncertain of the particular locality, and with very vague notions of the geography of the country. The general point of meeting however is at Pittsburgh, as the pilgrims to the Holy Land formerly met at Marseilles from different quarters of Europe. At Pittsburgh, they embark on the river, and trust their destiny to the current of the Ohio. A convenient eddy, a point of land, the entrance of a small stream, may decide the location. The spot thus selected undergoes a transformation more rapid than can be easily imagined ; in a few years the block-house, which was an outpost for protection against the savages, becomes an awkward incumbrance in the streets of a city, and the spot, where the Indian hunter had kindled a camp fire, is occupied by the furnace of a steam engine. Even the birds on their return from a summer's migration, may seek in vain for the forest in whose covert they were hatched.

The history of one of these settlements from the first encampment with a waggon, till some of the comforts of a farm are obtained, would be an interesting narration. A gentleman told us that he was at Pittsburgh a year or two since, and going to the banks of the river, he entered into conver-

sation with some emigrants. Three families which chance had brought together, their first meeting being on the banks of the stream, had purchased a boat of rude construction to float them to the place of their destination, "*the Miami country*." Of these families one was from Cape Cod, one from Middleburgh in Vermont, and one from Troy in New-York; in the three families were twenty one children, of all ages, from infancy to manhood. The men were calm and resolute in their purpose, the women generally repining, and apprehensive, regretting what they had left, and uneasy at the uncertainty of the future. The mania for emigrations, is an epidemick that prevails occasionally with considerable violence; the natural surplus of our population may usefully seek for new territories, but in numerous instances the rash removals of many have proved only a sad delusion. They often leave a good and healthy situation for an inferior and unhealthy one; and the restless and discontented find, that in migrating from the Eastern to the Western States, from this side of the mountains to the other, that they have only changed their sky, and not their disposition. They know when they have descended the western rivers hundreds of miles, that *facilis descensus est*, but in their situation, that *revocare gradum*, is nearly impossible.

We take our leave of Dr. Drake, in recommending his work to all those who wish to obtain information about the Western country.



Historical Memoir of the war in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814-15—with an atlas. By Major A. Lacarriere Latour, principal Engineer in late the Seventh Military District United States' Army. Written originally in French, and translated for the author, by H. P. Nugent, Esq. Philadelphia: Published by John Conrad and Co. 1816. 8vo. pp. 454.

Bis Tusei Rutulos egere ad castra reversos,
 Bis rejecti armis respectant terga tegentes.
 Turbati fugiunt Rutuli—
 Disjectique duces, desolatique manipuli,
 Tuta petunt. —————

VIRG.

The late war has given rise to endless discussions. Whether it was glorious or disgraceful, whether it was ad-